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67 The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper for the Country, is published every Saturday morn ag at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

WANTS.

WANTED-Employment as a NURSE by one W who has had experience in the business, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Inquire at No.

WANTED-Situations for good Scatch, American N and English nurses, seamstresses, Irish Protestant and colored cooks, chamber maids and housemaids. Apply at 456 Broadway. d29 1 m WANTED-At 50 East Broadway, families sup

plied with the best of help and no charge. American, English and Irish girls, with the best of reference from last places, are waiting for situations. d30 lie

WANTED-The Notes of the following Benke, for which the highest price will be given Commercial, Oswego;

Do. Buffalo; Bank of Buffalo; Clinton County, Plattsburgh; Staten Island, Bank ; James Bank St. Lawrence :

Towanda, Ps.; Farmers' & Mechanics', New-Brunswick; Bennington, Vt Also all of the Red Money that is near the Comptroller's rates, by 00 Wall-street.

DOARD WANTED .- Permanent Board wanted of or a family in the upper part of the city. Two good stand rooms, with are places in each indispensable. Terms must be moderate. Address R. G. at this office. j26 3t. BOARDING-A gentleman and his wife, or two b single gentlemen can be accommodated with good hoard at No. 46 Faiton street. Also, two or three persons can be accommodated with dinner.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS Can be had by Ladies and Gentlemen, in a delightful house, a stone's throw from Broadway. Apply at 112 Mercer-street, near the corner of Prince. n39 U BOARD-At 69 Beekman-street, a respectable home d29 1m.

BOARD AND ROOMS may be obtained in a pri-BOARDING REDUCED.—The subscriber having fitted up the large and commodious house, at the corner of Howard and Elm-streets, only one block from Broadway, where gentlemen can have good board and pleasant rooms at \$2 50 per week. Also gentlemen and their wives on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 9 Howard-street, entrance in Elm. d29 lm

TO LET.—A comfortable two stery House, containing four rooms and a garret, with a large yard, uated on the east side of the 10th Avenue, between 13th and 19th streets. Rent \$140 a year, payable quarterly in advance. Apply at 32 Laight-street. j27 6tr

WANTED.—A Farm of about 75 acres, in

New Jersey, in exchange for a House and two Lots. worth about \$2000, up town, and the balance will be paid in cash. Good land and in the vicinity of a Railroad is desired. Building not regarded if the soil is good. Apply at the Land Office of BUTLER & BENSON, No. 1 Ann

j26 6t* TO LET-The three story house No. 80, 3rd avenue. The basement is level with the street it; it is replete with every convenience: marble maxtles in the two principal stories, and the pantries fluished with drawers, shelves, &c. To a good tonant it will be let low,

and privilege given for one or more years. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES T. M. BLEAKLEY, 212 Hudson st.

BARGAIN.—Eight valuable Lots 25 by 123, for sale—4 fronting on Clinton and 4 on Washington Avenues, Brooklyn; section 56, next but one to the Bedford Road, commanding a perfect view of Brooklyn and this City—one of the most desirable building spots on the Island, will be sold at anction 1st February, unless pre-viously sold at private sale. Address note to "493 Park Post Office."

en minutes walk of the Fulton Ferry, in Brooklyn. Any person having a property of this description, eligibly situated, which can be offered on easy terms. will please address "New World," 30 Ann-street, stating particulars.

FOR SALE—A very desirable three story House, with the lot in fee, in Ninth street, between University Place and the 5th Avenue, now occupied by

Mr. C. W. How.

Also, four of the new Houses in the block now building in University Place, extending from 8th to 9th streets. They will be ready for occupation on the first of May next, and are offered on very moderate terms. Apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, 29 Merchants' Exchange,

Hanover-street.

Water-street Inquire of the occupant.

WASHINGTON HALL, HARLEM— FOR SALE OR LEASE for one or more years, that desirable Hotel, now occupied by Andrew Home, situated on Third Avenue. The premises consists of a large double WASHINGTON BLALL, HARLEM-House, two stories and attic; small bouse in the rear. Ice House, and also extensive stables and sheds, contain ing in all about eight lots of ground; well calculated for country and city custom, being on the 'principal avenue and about seven miles from the City Hall. Apply to William V. Brady, 51 William street.

TO THOSE who desire the quiet and deights of a country life.—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM—For sale (or exchange for improved city property, cheap, and on accommodating terms, a beautiful place of about 70 acres, at Clintonville, Essex county, N. J .- a pleasant, healthy and improving section of coun try, 4 miles from Newark, same from Elizabethtown, and 13 from New York, which may be reached in from an hour to an hour and a half. The mansion house and kitchen adjoining are of two stories, containing 11 rooms. smoke room, noble cellurs and garrets, &c. Flower and kitchen gardens with ornamental fences. Also, barn, cow house, carriage house, &c. all in excellent order. A brook, pond, wells, springs, &c. on the place, which also abounds in fruit. The soil is excellent for the raising of grass, as well as other produce. Churches, schools, post office, (daily maile,) stores, &c.

convenient.
. This place is new offered at a price less than the cost of the buildings and improvements, and would be di-vided to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. If not

TAlso, for sale or exchange, a place of 250 acres, on which is a frame house, on the St. Joseph River, near the village of Bristol, Indiana. Inquire at No. 130 Nassau st. opposite Clinton Hall.

TREE SURSCRIBER will offer for sale at public auction on Thursday, the 10th of February next, by Wm. H. Franklin, the two fire proof stores, be longing to John C. Johnson, running through from Pearl to Water-streets, about 75 feet west of Coenties Sip.
No. 62 Fearl street, 28 feet 6 inches front, and rear by

66 feet deep, more or less, four stories, and built in the most substantial manuer.

No. 36 Water-street, 29 feet 4 inches front, and rear by 41 feet deep, four stories, granite front and well built.

A map can be seen at the auction room.

Also, at private sale, the three story, attic brick house situated in Strong Place, South Brooklyn, near the new Episcopal Church, owned and occupied as above. The main house is 25 feet front and 50 feet in depth, with a two story, basement, tea-room building in the rear. It is finished: broughout in modern style, has convenient cellar, ice-house, well and bathing-room, as well as all the modern improvements and conveniences. The premises consisting of a house, garden and stable, occupy four lots of ground, 100 feet front by 110 feet deep. The location can not be

A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply for farther particulars at No. 1 Front-street, or to the subscriber at 31 Nassau street. [j26 lw*] AUGUSTUS H. JOHNSON.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! -- For sale or exchange, 40 tracts of handsome Land, containing 125 acres each, soil of a superior quality watered with fine streams, and covered with fine timber such as white oak, hickory, beach, walnut, maple and sycamore. The soil is adapted to wheat, rye, corn, oats. cotton, tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes. The above lands will be sold at reduced prices, and on terms to suit, or they will be exchanged for almost any kind o merchandize. For maps, diagrams and particulars, apply to SMITH & WHITMORE, 16 John st. up s airs. ut ti

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPER-TY FOR SALE-That very valuable and produc tive property Numbers 291, 293 and 295 Broadway next to the corner of Reede street, containing about 60 feet front by 100 feet in depth.

For terms, &c. apply to J. Green Pearson, 29 Merchants j25 lw

GRAPE VINE PRUNING .- Grape GRAPE VINE PROMING.
Vines praised in the best manner, at much below the usual price. Orders left at the Garden, No. 30 the usual price. Orders left at the Garden, No. 30 the usual price. east I'th street, immediately east of 4th Avenue and Union Square, or at the store of Mr. R. Fraser, 459 Broadway, will

j27 lm* PIANO FORTE-For sale chesp a new and splendid Piano, which cost at the factory 8325, will be sold for \$160. Can een at No. 16 Mercer street. j26 3t*



BY GREELEY & McELRATH.



OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

VOL. I.

NEW-YORK FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1842.

INSURANCE.

PARE HOWARD INSURANCE CO .-Capital \$300,000; office No. 54 Wall st. This Com-pany continues to make insurance against loss or damag by fire, and inland navigation.
DIRECTORS:

Rensselaer Havens, William Couch. Najak Taylor, B. L. Woolley, Cornelius W. Lawrence Micah Baldwin Nathaniel Weed, J. Phillips Phonix. Fanning C. Tucker, Meirs D. Benjamia. John Morrison, Joseph B. Varnum, David Lee, Caleb O. Halsted. John Harkin. William W. Todd, Ferdinand Suydam, Henry G. Thompson. R. HAVENS, President.

Lzwis Phillips, Secretary. JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPA-NY, Office No. 47 Wall st. corner of Hanover st.—This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods, Wares or Merchandize generally; also on Vessels and Cargoes, against loss or or damage by inland navigation, on as favorable terms as any other office. DIRECTORS.

Thomas W. Thorne, David Rogers, M. D.

David Rogers, M. D. John Morss, Thes T. Woodruff, B. R. Robson, M. D. John C. Merritt, Joseph Drake, Francis P. Sage. Moses Tucker. John H. Lee, Thomson Price, Caleb C. Tunis, James R. Whiting, Anson Baker, William Stebbins, Joseph Allen, Martin Hoffman; Samuel Underhill, Elisha Riggs.
THOMAS W. THORNE, President. GEORGE T. HOPE, Secretary.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

INTE cheapest and best selection of DRY GOODS in this city can be found at E. H. KENT'S, 247 Centrestreet, between Grand and Broome streets. His presen stock consists of plain, plaid, figured and chene pattern Mousselin de Laines, at all prices, for 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 5s, &c per yard. Broche Shawls, of all colors, qualities and patterns, for 16s, 18s, 20s, 22s, 24s, &c. up to superior for \$8, \$9 and \$10. a large quantity of white, red. vellow and green Flamels, for 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, Freuch, English and American Prints, for 44, 6d, Sd. 9d. 10d, &c. up to the latest designs of French Prints, for 2s 6d per yard, together with a full assortment of Clothe, Cassimores, Satinets, Vestings, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Linen Damask, Towelings, Cambries, Jaceicts, Crossbard, Swiss, Book, and Mul! Muslims, Giaghams, Table Cloths, Covers, &c. Sold at prices to sait the times, at No. 247 Centre-street. E. H. KENT.
P. S.—All kinds of Hosiery and Gloves, of all quantities.

N. B.-Ladies and gentlemen baying Gloves here will e allowed to try them on. Try me once and I know you will call again. A

L trade, is in the mouth of almost every one. Now the remody for this is, take care of your pence well-every body exclaims we must have wearing appare!-well, so do, but go to Scott & Bell's store, No. 232 Spring street, where they sell goods for law prices; colored and white spoel Cotton I cent each; Linen Tape I cent a piece; Wadding one cent a sheet; Cotton Balls three for one cest; infant's Socks three cents; men's Socks, ten cents; Woolen Hose one shilling a pair; beautiful Towels with red borders, for one shilling each; good wide white Table Diaper one shilling a yard; Flounel, 1s. 3d.; Woolen Plaid for children, 1s. 9d; a large assortment of Silks, ve-lota and plain, 4s.; Satinctts and Cassimeres, Cloths and Beaverteens, Shawls, large and small; ladies fine and good black Silk Hose, 4s, 9d.; Ribbons and Lace, very cheap; Pantaloors, Shirts and Drawers, very cheep; Table Covers, large, for 6s.; Calicoes and Muslin, cheap; Ladies' Collars, nine cents; and almost every article the line of Dry Goods, cheap, as above specified. Call and look for yourselves. SCOTT & BELL, and look for yourselves.

j23 lw* 232 Spring street. NEW FALL GOODS.—ALFRED SMITH Merchant Tailor, No. 156 Fulton-st, would invite his friends and the public to call and examine his stock of new Fall Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestwanted to the fall trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon their being fulfilled in the most satisatory Brick House, modern built, on a full-sized actory manuer. Terms moderate—Cash on delivery, s2 tf lot, and in a genteel neighborhood, within five or ONE PRICE STORE-Gentlemen wishing to O purchase good cheap clothing, would do well to call

at 1331 Chatham st. where they can find garments at the

following prices: Coats, \$9 to 12; Cloth Jackets, \$4 to \$5; Satinetr Pants, \$1 75 to \$2 75; Cloth Pants, \$1 to \$4 50. JACOB COGSWELL.

MUFES-NUFES-NUFES,—The subscriber is now selling the remainder of his stock of Muffs, comprising a good assertment of Lynx, Genet and other Fur Muffs, at prices below the actual cost of manufacture, being determined, if possible, to sell out entirely ere the season closes. At WATSON'S, j7 1m 154 Chatham st. and 160 Boxery.

TO CABINET MAKERS. 6 and 64 in, welded head BED SCREWS, SOFA SPRINGS, CHAIR WEBBING, &c.

Just received and for sale by
M. R. WHITNEY & CO. Importers of Hardware. 163 Chatham square, near James st. CHEAP GROCERIES, at No. 153 Norfolk st.

Good Butter, Is, 6d, per pound, Good White Lamp Oil, 5s, per railion, Good light brown Sugar, 3s, 8d, per 7 pounds Eggs, 8 for Is, warranted good, Other articles equally as cheap.

N. B.—Coffee Roasted and Ground for grocers in the rear RICHARD ALBRO. SO PER CHALDRON,-Wallsend Coal, large

\$9 size and of a superior quality for family use, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WARD & BROWNE, corner of Laight and Washington st.

suitable for family use, being of handsome size and first quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasors, by

COAL, AFLOAT AT \$7 50 PER CHALD.

RON -Just arrived per Bruish bark Sirion, a very superior lot of Sidney Coal, newly mined and screened at torms to be \$3,400,000 for goods received in 1841. corner Laight and Washington-streets. the mines when skipped. Purchasers are invited to look at the same on board the vessel, foot of Franklin st. N. R., now discharging, in lots to suit purchasers at the above

low discharging, it los to san parchasers at the above low price. Apply on board, or to j25 5t. J. R. CLARK. 44 Water-st. than we should receive. At first he thought the estimates were too low, but a careful examination

N. B. Blacksmiths' Coal \$8 50

N. B. Blacksmiths' Coal §850 Yard 504 Washington street, near Spring, d25 3m* T. B. GUERNZEY & CO. d253m T. B. GUERNZEY & CO.
DEACH ORCHARD NUT COAL AT LACKAWANNA PRICES,-Real Peach Orchard, Red Ask, large Nut Coal, doubly screened and delivered to any part of the city, free of castage at\$7 50

COAL, COAL .- The very best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, for family use, well screened and delivered in any part of the city at the yard corner of

Greenwich and Christopher streets.
Egg and broken \$\$ 00 Stove 7 50 15th Jas. FERGUSON.

BEGNX CORPANY'S BLEACH AND DYE WORKS, at West Farms, twelve miles from the city of New-York. The Bronx Company bleach and finish in the best style, all kinds of Cotton Goods. They also Dye Glaze, Emboss and Finish all kinds of Cambries, and Em

boss Silks, Velvets, &c., is the best manner. VANDERVOORT & HAYWARD, Agents, No. 29 Pine st. Goods received and delivered to any part of the city.

GROCERS' PICKLES! GROCERS' PICKLES SUPERIOR quality of Grocers' Pickles in any

quantity, for sale by JOHN BROACH, 20 Fulton st. PRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS and Borders, for sale cheap, at the United States Paper Hanging and Band-Box Warehouse. 65 Canal-street, near Broadway, New-York. Rooms papered in the nestest manner. jl1 tJ1 JOSHUA BROWN, 65 Canal-st

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, Etc. I Just published, The Medern Builder's Guide, containing eighty-seven copper plates, with full explana-tions. (Mirard Lafever, Architect.) This work should be in the hands of every builder in the country. It contuins an accurate treatise on Hand and Stair Railing, a branch which has heretofore been but imperfectly noticed in other works. Its publication has been attended with great expense. It is nandsomely bound in quarto, and is respectfully offered to the public, wholesale and retail, by WM. D. SMITH. the publisher, WM. D. SMITH,
Architect, Portrait and Card Engraver,

180 Broadway, third story.
For sale a few Oil Stones suitable for Engravers, Dentists, Jewellers, &c.

THE TRIBUNE.

Finances of the United States. TREASURY NOTES.

The debate in the Senate on the proposition to authorize the re-issue of \$5,000,000 of Treasury Notes in addition to the \$12,000,000 Loan authorized at the Extra Session but only in part negotiated, was prosecuted with much spirit through four days of last week. The final vote (22 to 21) was close because some of the Whigs would not though professing great confidence in President Tyler and great readiness to vote any supplies necessary for the Government, put their names on the other side when they came to the Yeas and Nays.

To show the Financial condition and prosperity of the Government, as well as the necessity for the amount voted, we copy from the National Intelligencer the following summary of Mr. Evans's

Mr. Evans, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, called up the Treasury Note bill from the House of Representatives. The amendments propased by the Committee were first read for consideration. The amendments were read by the Secretary of the Senate, and explained by the Chairman of the Committee.

Upon the important amendment to strike from House bill the proviso deducting the amount of Treasury Notes authorized under the bill before the Senate, from the amount authorized by the Loan bill at the Extra Session of Congress, Mr. Evans took occasion to state what was the condition of the Trensury, and the necessities which demanded the passage of the bill.

Mr. E. said the amendment was to strike out the proviso of the Heuse, and to issue five millions in Treasury Notes, instead of five millions of the Loan authorized at the Extra Session of Congress. Mr. E. said also that here he would make a brief explanation of the condition of the Treasury, which had made this bill necessary. On the 1st of January the deficit in the Treasury was \$600,000. Nothing had been done since then to relieve it; but, on the contrary, appropriations have been made which had increased the demand to such an extent that the Treasury was now in want of one million of dollars to meet pressing and daily demands. During the first quarter of this year the receipts into the Treasury will not be sufficient by more than three millions of dollars to meet the de mands upon the Department. Besides this, advances at this time are to be made to the Pension Agents, and others having demands upon the

It is now nearly a year since (said Mr. Evans) that, in the other branch of Congress, I advocated an issue of Treasury Notes. I had an objection to them then, as I have now, and sustained their issue. as I do now, only from the necessity of the case. The call for them now should not be regarded in any other light than as a pressing and unavoidable necessity. As to the character of this issue, my opinions have not changed. I had hoped that the Treasury Notes last authorized would have been the last. Nor would these have been called for, as is well known here, if the loan bill had been carried out. Circumstances, which it was not now worth while to consider, had prevented the negotiation of that loan. The same urgent circumstances were now the cause of this call for Treasury Notes, with the exception that the Treasury was in a worse condition now than it was then-a million of dollars being then in the Treasury, with power also to issue Treasury Notes to relieve the necessities of the Department.

This bill, then, proposed to authorize an independent issue of Treasury Notes, still leaving six millions and a half to be negotiated of the loan of Twelve Millions authorized by Congress. The condition of the Treasury at the end of the year would be (Mr. Evans thought) such as to require both the loan and the issue of Treasury Notes. The year would place in the Treasury from all sources whatever the following receipts:

Treasury Notes.....

Making the resources from all sources, \$19,200,000 Was this estimate too large, was then the proper question to consider. Mr. Ewing thought it would be as follows: From customs, \$22,500,000 That estimate, however, was based upon new duties. which Congress did not make, but which the Secretury had recommended. We struck from this amount of twenty-two millions and a half about \$3,000,000. SO PER CHALDRON.—Walls End Coal, by refusing to impose duties as was proposed. This leave about \$19,500,000. The estimate of the present Secretary was \$19,000,000; and the estiand the receipts of this year to be \$15,600,000, making the nineteen millions as above stated. Mr. E thought this would be quite as much, if not more, Pench Orchard Red Ash, Broken and Screened in the Yard, delivered cartage free, to close a consignment, at require to give us a net revenue of \$15,600,000. require, to give us a net revenue of \$15,600,000. port of \$36,000,000. In all, including the free goods, this would make an import, all told, of \$116,000,000-a very large amount.

It would require this amount of consumption to give us this amount of revenue; and his fears were that the country could not bear it. He believed rassments.

Mr. E. then referred to a table of imports from 1834 to 1840, to show that the average imports per veur, for these seven years, was \$122,000,000 .-The imports embraced \$125,000,000, when they were excessive, and \$132,000,000 when they were Mr. E. agreed they were excessive in all those

cears, for reasons growing out of the late loans and

other causes. Some of them were low, except in 1840. In the present state of the country he hoped the imports would not exceed \$116,000,000. And how were these, he asked, to come in? We exported about \$103,000,000-last year \$107,000,-000. There was no prospect of importing more, and the probability is that we shall import much less. The stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool and Havre was very large, and there would be much less demand than there had been. If cotton declined one and a half per cent. a pound, and this upon \$\$0,000,000 pounds, it would make \$12,000,-000 difference in the imports of the country .-There was no demand abroad enhanced beyond the last year. More than this, the holders of stocks country. Any Sesator, who would look into the matter, would ceme to the conclusion then, Mr. E. thought, that we could not import more than \$116,-000,000 with any safety. This could not be done, and it was not proper to expect it.

Within a few days past we had diminished du-Abroad the wages of labor had declined very coasiderably. We were purchasing in Germany, Rus- Lake West.

sia and Switzerland, the result of which would be an importation of fereign fabrics to a very large amount. These importations would come in probably before July, and before the home valuation commenced. This would be attended by knocking down prices and other causes.

We have, then, said Mr. E., no right to expect, and we ought not to desire, a greater revenue for the present year than \$15,600,000. The means of 1842, then, would be \$19,200,000-say, at the

largest amount, and from all sources \$20,000,000. We were, continued Mr. E., to redeem with this \$20,000,000. \$7,000,000 now due, leaving but vote for Treasury Notes, while all the Opposition, \$13,000,000 for the operations of Government -No body supposed that the Government could be carried on by this limited amount of means. If, too, the expenses were but \$19,000,000, \$6,000,-000 would then be wanted. Besides, as was well knews and admitted, there should always be two millions on hand in the Treasury, because about this amount of money was usually unavailable, being in the hands of receivers and others. For ordinary expenses, the Government could not be carried on under \$23,000,000. New expenditures were made every year. The two per cent, fund of Alabama took from the Treasury \$600,000.

A million was due to the States, and should be paid, and this took from the Treasury \$1,600,000. He hoped the expenditures could be brought down to \$23,000,000, and he would make a very serious effort to reduce them to this amount. Gentlemen had said here that it was disgraceful that the country should be so poorly defended as it was. It was obvious that the disgrace must continue, or that expenditures should be made, and money pro-

If these calculations were right, it was obvious, Mr. E. said, that the loan and the Treasury notes would be required. This amount of means must be supplied, either in this way or in some other way. The amount of both were necessary. For other causes, too, not before named, the expenses of the year were not to be reduced below \$23 .-000,000. A million and a quarter were required by the Quarter-master General to meet expenses already incurred in carrying on the Florida war. This was not for expenses, this year, but for the payment of eld demands. New treaties might be ratified, also, which were now in the process of execution, and this would require an expenditure of money. He only hoped to bring the expenditures down to \$23,000,000, but feared this could not be

How this would affect the public debt was a matter of inquiry with some. The long and short of our present indebtedness was, that we had expended more than we had received. For the services of 1841 and 1842, the debt would be increased about ten millions. Our income has fallen short of our receipts about \$10,000,000 in those two years, and for three or four years past we had expended more than we had received. The public debt at the end of this year would be about \$17,000,000-perhaps a little more-and it might be \$13,000,000. The amount of Treasury notes proposed and the amount of the loan would cover this sum-being \$7,000,000 for an old debt, and \$10 000 000 for this year.

Gentlemen had said, take back the lands to meet the deficit in the Treasury. His answer was: They do not meet the deficit, and he did not look therefore to this source for revenue. Another reason was, that he did not propose to interfere with a solemn act of Congress which had appropriated the receipts from land to another One thing more, (said Mr. E.) in conclusion.

We must either cease to make appropriations or put meney into the Treasury-one thing or the other was necessary. It became us as legislators, as citizens, and as patriots, to see what the country demanded, and to meet those demands. The cosdition of the country was such that it might not be very difficult to obtain the balance of the lean .-The evil, however, was such that we were required to pass the bill to meet the immediate and pressing demands upon the Treasury, and he hoped the Sepaters would allow the bill to go through with the least possible delay.

A Louisville Belle .- A few nights ago, one of the most accomplished belles of this city, whilst sleeping in the same apartment with Mrs. Charles W. Thurston, who is in feeble health, was suddenly roused by a slight noise. Looking around her, she saw a ruffian, evidently a robber, at a window, in the act of raising it. Leaping up, she bade him lepart. He hesitated a moment; but, seeing that the two ladies were alone in the room, he proceeded with a terrific frown in effecting his entrance. Thereupon the young lady instantly seized a large pistol that chanced to be in the apartment, cocked it, presented it at him, and declared her determination to blow his brains out if he did not instantly fly. He knew from her countenance that she would be as good as her word, and, snatching some small article of dress from a chair within arm's length of the window, he fled with precipitation. We are told that the young heroine would have fired if she had known that the pistol was certainly loaded; but she feared that it was empty, and that a snap would betray her defencelessness. [Louisville Journal.

A NOVEL CASE OF DIFFICULTY .- We are informed of a noval case which has recently transpired in Washington County, in this State. Some vears ago a man and woman were married, and continued to reside together as man and wife. Recently they discovered that the person before whom the ceremony was performed was not authorized by law to tie the marriage knot, and their marriage was a nullity. When this discovery was made, the woman insisted upon having the ceremony gone over again before a legally constituted officer, but the husband refused; su's equently the husband, having reflected that the principal part of the property which he held had been derived from his wife, changed his resolution and became desirous to have the knot legally tied: but at this period the woman had altered her purposes, and therefore refused. Following up her resolution to remain free, she evicted the husband from his possession of the property, and our informant says that the last he heard of the case, was the application of the husband to a Justice of the Peace for some process to restore him to what he had once supposed to be his own. Can any of the St. Louis lawyers find out a suitable process for the exigency of the disappointed husband? [St. Louis Republican.

WINTER TRADE .- Since the closing of the Erie Canal, last Fall, there have been, as far as regards the waters of Lake Erie, from Dunkirk to Detroit, all the summer facilities of an uninterrupted navigation, and all that has been wanting to relieve the whole line of the upper country of its immense surplus products, and to give life and activity to trade, was a medium of transportation from Dunkirk to New-York. Had the whole line of the New-York and Erie Railroad been completed, the amount of Western produce, and, in return, the merchandize abroad were returning them here; and this, if car- of the City of New-York that would have been ried to any extent, would affect the revenues of the freighted upon it in the last two months, would doubtless have been greater than that freighted through the Eric Canal in any two of its best business months during the season of Canal navigation. And from the state of the weather now. and for several days past, as mild and serene as an April merning, it may be supposed that for many ties to the amount of \$2,000,000. Other causes days to come, and probably for the whole season, were also operating to diminish the revenue .- there will be no obstruction, on account of ice, from Dunkirk through the whole length of the Dunkirk Beacon, 19th.

COLT'S TRIAL.

Eighth Day .- Reported for The Tribune. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

THURSDAY, January 27, 1842. Before Judge KENT, and Aldermen PURDY and LEET

The crowd about the doors and avenues this morning was denser and more excited than we ments of the Deputy Sheriff, J., C. Westervelt. produced was made. Esq , who cannot be too highly complimented for the energy and efficiency which he has shown in conducting the arrangements of this intensely interesting trial, preserved the most complete quiet Court, is also entitled to high praise for the order he has preserved within the room.

The Court came in at a few minutes after 10the Jury were called, and the proclamation was it: paper I think would be destroyed by the ex-

Some conversation occurred as to the order of proceedings, Mr. Morrill saving that he had supposed the Jury were to retire before the remainng witnesses were examined. By mutual consent adjourned for one hour.

The Jury did not return till near 12, when Mr. Emmett spoke of the statements made in some of two feet: the articles have been washed and the papers that he had made a remark disrespectful rubbed. I should think they had been there for to M. Deforest; he wished to explain it, and if it some time-I can't tell how long. were disrespectful to retract it. What he intended By Mr. Whiting-The contents were put into a to say was, that if he had been deceived in the ex- clean tub, and afterwards put upon other matter; periments he had witnessed on board the Belie I only know that these things came from those con-Poule, it was a matter of no importance to the detents by the information of others. The bundle fence. He had not intended to say that M. De- was found after the other cloths; the teeth of the forest had 'made a foel of himself,' but that he rake used was from six to eight inches in length, might have been 'made a fool of' by the experi- and I was satisfied that there was nothing in the ments. M. Deforest was the last man on whom sink when examined in October. he would be willing to cast the slightest shade of reproach, and he never would utter any thing the contents were removed. The cloths were either in or out of Court offensive to any one; least of all to M. Deforest.

The Court said the explanation must be perfectly satisfactory to M. Deforest.

Solon Humphreys was then called by the prosecution. I am book-keeper of the Patent Arms Company; I was on board the Belle Poule, and charged the pistol with which the experiments were made. There was nothing but a ball and percussion cap used, and a ball was driven 150 feet, making a slight indentation in the board; the ball must be rammed home erit will not be thrown out. I think the board was of oak, but am not sure. Experiments were tried at a shorter distance-at a distance of ten paces. A ball fired against a rough board made a slight indentation. I saw no trial with a book. A small quantity of tions with a sharp instrument, as I should judge. powder increases the effect. I fired against a book with a small quantity of powder; the ball stuck in the book, and the noise of the report was greatly increased.

By Mr. Emmett-With a cap along the ball would break two or three leaves of letter paper at a distance of about ten feet.

John Ehlers called .- I am treasurer of the Patent Arms Company, and have made experiments with Colt's revolving pistols. With a cap alone a feet I think a ball would not be driven through a human skull; I have never fired against my kand. A very small quantity of powder would drive a ball

By Mr. Emmett-The caps used at the depot are of the best quality to be obtained here. By the Court-The addition of a small quantity

f powder increases the noise. The Prosecution here rested.

Mr. Emmett said Mr. Selden was engaged in a matter of great interest to the defence, and he asked the indulgence of the Court till his return. Mr. Selden having returned

John W. Edmonds was called-I knew Samuel Adams, in the early part of 1838, and had some business with him; I employed the firm to print for Mr. Adams, and I saw him often with reference to the proof; on several occasions I received the im made by his men.

By Mr. Whiting .- His anger was toward his the occasion required. Slight mistakes were regarded as very serious matters-I can't repeat what he said. I supposed he would 'blow up' his men in consequence of it, though I never thought he would do more than scold them. I do n't recollect any conversation with him at his printing office.

George W. Simmonds, called by the prosecution -I am a printer; knew Samuel Adams for seven or eight years; saw him often-once or twice a week, and never saw him in a rage; I always thought him of a very mild temper, and never heard that he was etherwise; I think I have seen him ender circumstances calculated to excite; he once told me of a very heavy loss he had experienced, but did not seem excited; I saw him in Chatham-street the day he was murdered, between 12 and 1 o'clock I believe; he was then under no excitement; the week before that he showed me his watch; I did not pay particular attention to it; I should not know it if I should see it.

By Mr. Emmett.-I never owed Mr. Adams any money. He asked me if I wished to purchase his watch.

Richard Cornwall called by the Defence .- I had one business transaction with Mr. Adams. I called at the office to have some printing done: Mr. Scatchard and I agreed upon \$30 as the price : I did not see Adams. Soon after the bill was presented to me by Mr. Adams, which I refused to pay, as not according to my contract with Mr. Scatchard. He said it was, and insisted that no such contract was made, as I alledged. I insisted, and he told me I lied, or called me a liar I opened the door and ordered him to 'walk.'

By Mr. Whiting-He offered no resistance, but went out very peaceably. He said he'd see me and went out grumbling. Mr. Scatchard admitted having made the contract. He did not tell me that he had told Adams of it. I have no doubt Adams thought I had told him a lie. I never say Mr. Adams afterward. Mr. A. was not at all

Mr. Selden said that the examination of Brinkerhoff had been suspended and he wished it now continued if the Prosecution were willing. After a little conversation he was called, and some for ther conversation was held with regard to what he had formerly stated with reference to the examina tion of the sink. He then stated that the exami nation was made by letting a man down who raked it over. The contents were afterward removed and again examined .-We found first clothes, towels and portions of

towels, which were deposited in a tub. We also found a bundle, is which were shoes, but it was not examined then. These were put in a tub and carried to the Tombs. I remained till the next him use pencils at different times. mothing, and an officer went to see Messrs. Selden

and Whilling. I was anxious to have got a cart and placed the tub in a cellar in Nassau-struct, which was locked, and he key was in my possession. The bundle was atterwards opened at the factory, and a hat, pair of shoes, pair of pantaloons and part of a shirt, a pair of suspenders and a vest were in the bundle.

Mr. Selden .- Do you believe the bundle was there at the first examination.

Whiting-I object. After a little conversation Mr. Whiting said Mr. Selden might ask what he pleased.

Witness went on to say that from the condition of the bundle he thought it was overlooked at the first examination. I had an impression that it had been put there since, but I have now no doubt that it was there at the first examination.

The examination of the whole contents has not vet been completed. Some things were found there this morning-

[Witness produced two keys, a silver pencil case, and a half dollar, which were found in the

contents.] -I understood a two shilling piece was also found. Mr. Selden wished to know whether the men did

not consider what was found their own. Mr. Whiting objected, and after a little arguhave seen it before. But the excellent arrange- ment on each side, an examination of what was

Examination resumed-I believe the pencil-case had been there sometime; parts of it were quite rusted; these articles were separate from the bundle. By a Juror-There was nothing in the pockets

and regularity. J. Hitchcock, Esq. Crier of the of the pantaloons; I have stated all that has been found so far as the examination has been made there is evidently a stain on the coin; only a very small portion of the contents have been examined and one or two days will be required to complete amination; leather I think would not.

By a Jurer-There was also a pair of stockings found in the sink. [Witness produced a pair of the pantaloons and vest. The pantaloons were of gambroon; the vest may have been yellow; part of them were found in pouring the contents into a the recess was held immediately, and the Court vat; the bundle was tied with a linea pocket handkerchief; no name on it.

The depth of the contents of the sink was about

The sink was not raked a second time before buried under the surface, I think-how far I cannot say. The bundle was found under the aperture of the third apartment, I believe. I don't think it was in the same place at the time of the

been used there before. The bundle was opened in my presence. The hat was seen first. It was cut lengthwise in two places in opposite direc-

I can't say whether any piece had been cut out, nor whether the cuts were in front or not; I think the vest and shirt were next; the vest was folded up; nothing was in the pockets; the shirt was completely saturated with blood; as to the vest that I cannot say; the suspenders were taken off and folded in the pantaloons; they were whole, whether bloody or not I cannot say; the pantaloons were torn; the upper part of the shirt was off.

The pantaloons were neatly folded, and the ball will be thrown from 50 to 150 to 200 feet. At whole seemed to have been packed as close as and there were other cotton rags.

through a half inch board at a distance of ten or thought the examination was unfair, and in answer to his enquiries the witness said that Justice Taylor sent an officer to assist in the examination.

> the prisoner with regard to the clothing and pockets of Mr. Adams, &c. Mr. Whiting said he objected to this upon the

declaration of the prisoner. timony, and made some remarks with reference to the proposition sought to be established by the

Mr. Emmett that the bundle was thrown into the pression that he was an ugly, ill-tempered man; sink, and the contents of the pockets with it; and I judged this from the way he spoke of mistakes that before Mr. Selden knew any thing of this, he applied to Justice Taylor, who told him the examination should be made, and that he was told aftermes, and I thought he showed more passion than wards that it had been done; and that not till the trial had commenced did he know the character of

Mr. Selden asked the Court to note the state-

duce them to writing. Mr. Emmett was called-I called on the Mayor soon after the arrest of the prisoner; within a wock or ten days; I am not sure that I elicited the object of my interview; I asked him if he felt at liberty to aid us in making an examination as to the guilt of the prisoner, without telling the Public Prosecutor at the time of it; he said at first, I

think, that he saw no objection; my desire and object was-Whiting-No matter what it was.

Witness-I called again and the Mayor said he did not think it would be proper farther to aid in this without informing the Public Prosecutor of it at the time. I would state the reason-Whiting-We don't ask the reasons.

was not made with my knowledge; I had an interview with Mr. Brinkerhoff, but I don't know that I told him it should be emptied; if I said any thing, it was that; Mr. Selden, some three weeks since, was told by me that the sink in Monroe-st. had been emptied, but that the other had not; that it had been left with the Mayor. Shall I state what Mr. Selden said?

Tenis Fowkes called-I kept a memorandum of this examination; I gave directions as soon as any thing was found to call me; a piece of a rag was found in the third tub; in the fifth tub a shirt was

was found, and a jacket; in the eighteenth tub a pair of drawers and two towels were found; we did not open the sundle; it was found between the second and third apertures. When the man found it he said ' Halloo, here 's

a boot.' It was about an inch below the surface. Justice Taylor called-It was about a month since that I met Mr. Selden.

Mr. Emmett-What did Mr. Selden say to you? Whiting-You cannot now tell.

A. V. Blake called-(Taking the pencil.) I have an indistinct recollection that Mr. Adams had such a pencil as this. I have a recollection that he had a pencil which would make such a noise as this when drawn out. I know none of these keys.

Mr. Adams use such a pencil. I think I have seen

By Mr. Whiting-I can't say that I ever saw

Mr. Monahan called-I think this is the key

first examination. It might have been raked over. I was directed by the Mayor to examine the sink thoroughly to see if anything was there. I think he told me to rake it. The bundle was tied in a hard knot; two corners of it only were tied; two ends of the handkerchief were loose; parts of the articles were exposed so as to be seen. The bundle was about an inch beneath the surface. I think the rake had

135 feet it leaves a mark upon a board. If the possible; the shoes I think were on the bottom; I ball be not properly driven home it will not be think there was no blosd on the pantaloons; I was thrown at so great a distance. It makes a differ- told the examination was not of much use, and ence whether the cap be put on before the ball is therefore did not closely examine the bundle sent home or after. At a distance of three or four there were six or seven pieces of the cloth out of the bundle; these may have been whole towels Mr. Selden said the Public Prosecutor evidently

> Mr. Selden then said he proposed to examine Mr. Emmett with regard to a communication from

general rules of law and evidence. They offer here one of the counsel of the prisoner to prove a Mr. Selden stated the legal grounds of this tes-

Mr. Adams, and I saw him often with reference to

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He wished to prove that the prisoner had told

this examination. The Court decided that no declaration of the prisoner to Mr. Emmett could be admitted.

ments he had made. The Court asked him to re-

Justice Taylor, called-The first examination

Whiting-It is not necessary.

In the eleventh tub a piece of a shirt and a whole shirt were found; in the sixteenth tub a bundle